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Every variety of Cabinet Furniture, Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand by
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SKETCHES OF THE LIFE OF GEN. LEWIS CASS.

Thirtleth Coursewa

(CONCLUDED.)

In the summer of 1843, Gen. Cass received the following letter from General Jackson:

"HERMITAGE, July, 1843. "My DEAR SIN-I have the pleasure to acknowledge your very friendly letter of the 25th of May last. It reached me in due course of mail; but such were my debility and afflictions, that I have been prevented from replying to it until now; and even now it is with great difficulty that I write. In return for your kind expressions with regard to myself, I have to remark, that I shall ever recollect, my All letters addressed to the editors dear General, with great satisfaction, the relations, both private and official, which subsisted between us, during the greater part of my Administration. Having full confidence in your abilities and republican principles, I invited you to my Cabinet : and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions which were brought before you whilst you presided over the Department of War, which entitled you to my thanks, and will be ever recollected

with the most lively teelings of friendship

"But what has endeared you to every true American, was the noble stand which you took, as our minister at Paris, against the quintuple treaty, and which by your talents, energy, and fearless responsibility, defeated its ratification by France-a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our international la vs, make her mistress of the seas, and destroy the national independence, not only of our country, but of all Europe, and enable her to become the tyrant on every ocean. Had Great Britain obtained the sanction of France to this treaty, (with the late disgraceful treaty of Washington-so disreputable to our national character and injurious to our national safety,) then indeed we might have hung our harps upon the willows, and resigned our national independence to Great Britain. But, I repeat, to your talents, energy, and fearless responsibility, we are indebted for the shield thrown over us from the impending danger which the rat. ification of the quintuple treaty by France would have brought upon us. For this act, the thanks of every true American, and the applause of every true republican, are yours; and for this noble act I tender you my thanks.

"I admired the course of Dr. Limn in the Senate in urging his Oregon bill, and hope his energy will carry it into a law at the next session of Congress. This will speak to England a language which she will understand-That we will not submit to be negotiated out of our territorial rights

"Receive assurances of my triendship

nd esteem. "ANDREW JACKSON.

In the spring of 1844, Gen. Cass in reply to interrogatories upon that subject, wrote a letter, declaring himself in favor of the annexation of Texas.

"To the Hon. LEWIS CASS."

In the month of may following, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, to numinate candidates for President and Vice President. On the first balloting, Gen. Cass received eighty. three votes, and continued to rise till on the seventh, he received one hundred and twenty-three votes. Had another ballot been taken that day, Gen. Cass would without doubt, have been nominated. Before the assembling of the Convention on the following day, Mr. Polk was brought forward as a compromise candidate, and, ofter two ballotings, received the nomina.

On the day that the news of the nomin ation of Mr. Polk reached Detroit, a meet ing of the Democracy was held, at which Gen. Cass, in an able and eloquent speech, gave his warmest support to the momination, and declared his readiness to enter the contest to secure its success. In pursuance of this, he accepted the invitation of the Nashville Committee, and was present at the great Nashville Convention in August. His arrival was announced by the firing of cannon, and he was received with every demonstration of popular enthusiasm. Of his speech there, a leading paper says:

"We did not attempt a sketch of the eloquent and powerful speech that was made the popular thunders of applause with he supported in a speech, of which the Legislature of New York, to partake of a another, or to cherish the interests of which it was received by the fifty acres of following is an extract, referring to the public dinner at Albany, as a mark of one portion, to the injury of another porfreemen in attendance rung through the course which should be pursued in main. their appreciation of the brilliant public tion of our common country; that every posing the American republic, tender valleys, and reverberated from hill to hill, taining our rights to the territory in quesexceeding anything that we had ever tion:

heard before." Gen. Cass spent some time with Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage. When they parted the ecene was most impressive and affecting. An eye-witness remarks :farewell."

reception from the people. He was hail. I will repeat here, that it is better to fight to accept. His course as chairman of that ecution of a just and necessary war, after ed as the "Pather of the West." The for the first inch of national territory, than committee, and his views upon the war following incidents at the public meeting for the last. It is better to defend the question, have been seen in the daily tored. at Norwalk, Ohio, on the 17th Sept., are door sill than the hearth-stone—the porch proceedings of the Senate. The followtaken from the Democratic newspaper published at that place: "While a number of revolutionary sol

diers were being introduced to Gen Cass,

one of our citizens approached the General, and asked if he remembered him .-Upon replying that he did not, he gave the following account of their first meeting : In the spring of 1813 Fort Meigs was beseiged by the British and Indians, and the militia of Ohio were called out to march to the relief of the fort. Gen. Cass was appointed to the command. Six thousand assembled at Upper Sandusky, of whom two thousand were selected to proceed to the fort. The marshes and woods were filled with water, making the roads almost impassable. The commanding general had not arrived, but was daily expect. ed. On the second day of the march a young soldier, from exposure to the weath er, was taken sick. Unable to march to the ranks, he followed along in the rear When at a distance behind, attempting with difficulty to keep pace with his comrades, two officers rode along, one a stranger, and the other the colonel of his regiment. On passing him the colonel remarked-"General, that poor fellow there is sick; he is a good fellow, for he refused to go back; but I fear that the Indians will scalp him, or the crows

pick him, before we get to Fort Meigs." The officer halted and dismounted from his horse. When the young soldier came up, he addressed him: "My brave boy, you are sick and tired, I am well and strong; mount my horse and ride." The soldier hesitated. "Do not wait," said the officer; and lifting him upon the horse, with directions to ride at night to the General's tent, he proceeded on foot to join the army .-At night the young soldier rode to the tent, where he was met by the General with a cheerful welcome, which he repaid with tears of gratitude" That officer was General Cass, and the young soldier was the person addressing him, our follow citizen, John Laylin. The General, remembering the circumstances, immediately recognized him. Mr. Laylin remarked-"That act was not done for the world to look upon; it was done in the

"Another :- Our old frieud Mai. Parks in being introduced to Gen. Cass. exclaimed with much animation-General. I thank God that I am able to see you?] fought by the side of your father, Jonathan Cass, and your uncle, Daniel Cass, at the battle of Bunker Hill Your father was sergeant of the company, and I was a corporal. We were brothers during the war. God bless you, General, for his sake.'-The General was deeply affected in meet ing the friend and companion of his father; while the old veteran, with eyes sparkling, recounted the scenes through which they passed together in the days of danger and strife-the times that tried men's souls."

woods, with but three to witness it."

Another accedote of Gen. Cass, while on his tour through Ohio, was related with much spirit, by the gallant and lamented Gen. Hamer. The carriage containing Gen. Cass was one day stopped by a man who, addressing the General, said: " can't let you pass without speaking to you. You don't know me, General." Gen. C. replied he did not. "Well sir, (said he) I was the first man in your regiment to jump out of the boat upon the Canadian shore." "No, you were not, (replied Gen. Cass) I was the first man myself on the shore." "True," said the other, 'I jumped out first into the river, to get shead of you; but you held me back and got on shore ahead of me."

The result of the contest in 1844 is well known The vote of every Western State, save one, and that by a meagre majority, was given for Mr. Polk. To the efforts of General Cass and his great personal popularity exerted in favor of Mr. Polk, much of this is to be Cass was elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat on the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, however he declined. On two subsequent occasions, the same position has been offered him, but he has uni-

formly declined it.

"As to receding, it is neither to be discussed nor thought of. I refer to it but to denounce it - a denunciation which will find a response in every American bosom. "The tears of the veterans were mingled Nothing is ever gained by national pusi- tion. together as they bade each other a last lanimity. And the nation which attempts to purchase temporary security by yield-In compliance with the popular demand, ing to unjust pretensions, buys present Committee on Military Affairs-s post ought to be raised than is required to de- pecially convey to them and to the whole Gen. Cass took the tour of the States, of ease at the expense of permanent honor for which he was most eminently quali- fray the necessary expenses of the gov. people of France, our earnest wishes for

than the altar. National character is a ing brief reply, to Mr. Mangum, is prob- charter a national bank; that we believe exercises a moral influence in the hour of can be given : danger, which, if not power itself, is its "Now, with respect to the progress of gerious to our republican institutions and surest ally. Thus far, ours is untarnish- the war, it is said that Gen. Scott is going the liberties of the people, and calculated by party or by space, so to preserve it."

are the image of gold, and silver, and brass, ings which they bring with them." and clay, contrariety in unity, which the first rude blow of misfortune is to strike

from its pedestal. "For my part, I consider this the strongevil. Strong, because supported by the justice of the American people. public opinion of a people inferior to none fulfil their just expectations.

and its faults the signal of its overthrow. monstrous for the popular credulity. here. We have nothing to fear but our-

subsequent exciting controversy on this them when, on a former occasion, in genquestion, and his vote in opposition to the eral convention, they presented their cantreaty, are too well known to require fur | didates for the popular suffrages. ther notice. Having been trained in the course with foreign nations, to ask for from the constitution, and the grants of but that while the ratification of the libernothing but what is right and to submit power shown therein, ought to be strictly al treaty offered to Mexico remains in to nothing that is wrong, he had the mor- construed by all the departments and doubt, it is the duty of the country to susattributed. In the following winter Gen. al courage to stand up for the right, what agents of the government; and that it is tain the administration in every measure ever might be the consequences.

During this session of Congress, hos. doubtful constitutional powers. 4th of March, 1845. In the formation of tilities commenced between the United "2, That the constitution does not conures for a vigorous prosecution of the war. nal improvements. and for carrying it into the heart of the

services and their estimation of his char- citizen, and every section of the country. their fraternal congratulations to the ma-

Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, at foreign aggression. the annual commencement of that institu- "5. That it is the duty of every branch principles of equal rights, for which their

Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. He was and safety. It sows the wind to reap the fied, and which, as he had been unant ernment, and for the gradual, but certain the consolidation of their liberties, through extinction of the debt created by the pros. the wisdom that shall guide their countries.

richer treasure than gold or silver, and ably as good a summary of his opinions as such an institution one of deadly hestility

ed; and let us all join, however separated on from town to town, and from city to to place the business of the country withcity, conquering all before him. I am in the control of a concentrated money In the month of March following, Mr. very glad to hear it. I hope that the power; and above the laws and the will of Cass delivered his celebrated speech on commanding general will continue to go the people; and that the results of demothe Oregon question. As this speech has on in this way. If he does so, I have no | cratic legislation, in this and all other been circulated and read very extensively, doubt he will conquer Mexican obstinacy, financial measures, upon which issues a mere allusion to it here is all that would and thus conquer a peace. I have already have been made between the two political appear necessary; but the following ex. expressed my opinions with regard to the parties of the country, have demonstrated tract expresses so fully the sentiment of war with Mexico, and have nothing to say to candid and practical men of all parties. every patriotic American that it is worthy on the subject now, except to tell the Sen- their soundness, safety, and utility in all ator from North Carolina, what I had the | business pursuits. "It pains me, sir, to hear allusions to honor to say to the Senator from South the destruction of this Government, and to Carolina, that the adoption of any resolu- der the constitution to interfere with, or the dissolution of this Confederacy. It tions in this Senate with regard to any control the domestic institutions of the pains me, not because they inspire me danger-if danger there be-in the pro- several states, and that such states are with any fear, but because we ought to gress of this war, would be but as the idle the sole and proper judges of everything have one unpronounceable word, as the wind. You might as well stand by the appertaining to their own affairs, not Jews had of old, and that word is Disso- falls of Niagara and say to its waters, prohibited by the constitution; that all lution. We should reject the feeling from 'flow not,' as to the American people, our hearts, and its name from our tongues. 'annex not territory,' if they choose to an- to induce Congress to interfere with the This cry of 'Wo, Wo, to Jerusalem,' nex it. It is the refusal of the Mexican questions of slavery, or to take incipient grates harshly upon my ears. Our Jeru- people to do justice, that prolongs this war. steps to relation thereto, are calculated to salem is neither beleaguered nor in dan- It is that which operates on the public ger. It is yet the city upon a hill, glori- mind, and leads the Senator from North | consequences; and that all such efforts ous in what it is, still more grorious, by Carolina to apprehend a state of things have an inevitable tendency to diminish the blessing of God, in what it is to be- which he fears, but which, for myself, I the happiness of the people, and endanger a landmark, inviting the nations of the do not anticipate. Let me say, Mr. Pres- the stability and permanency of the Unworld, struggling upon the stormy ocean ident, that it takes a great deal to kill this ion, and ought not to be countennaced of political opression, to follow us to a ha- country. We have had alarming crisis by any friends of our political institutions. ven of safety and of national liberty. No almost every year as long as I can recol-English Titus will enter our temple of lect. I came on the public stage as a of the government from banking institufreedom through a breach in the battle- spectator before Mr. Jefferson was elect- tions is indispensable for the safety of ments, to bear thence the ark of our Con. ed. That was a crisis. Then came the the funds of the government and the rights stitution and the book of our law, to take embargo crisis-the crisis of the non- of the people. their stations in a triumphant procession intercourse-of the war-of the bank- "9. That the liberal principles emin the streets of a modern Rome, as tro- of the tariff-of the removal of the depos- bodied by Jefferson in the declaration of phies of conquest and proofs of submission, ites-and a score of others. But we have independence, and sanctioned in the

"Many a raven has croaked in my day, outlived them all, and advanced in all the constitution, which makes ours the land but the augury has failed, and the repub elements of power and prosperity, with a of liberty; and the asylum of the oppressed lic has marched onward. Many a crisis rapidity heretofore unknown in the history of every nation, have ever been cardinal has presented itself to the imagination of of nations. If we should swallow Mexi- principles in the democratic faith, and our political Cassandras, but we have still co to morrow, I do not believe it would every attempt to abridge the present privincreased in political prosperity as we kill us. The Senator from North Caroli- iledge of becoming citizens and owners have increased in years, and that too, with na and myself may not live to see it, but of soil among us, ought to be resisted an accelerated progress unknown to I am by no means satisfied that the day with the same spirit which swept the the history of the world. We have a will not come in which the whole of the alien and sedition laws from our statute class of men whose eyes are always upon vast country around us will form one of books. the future, overlooking the blessings a the most magnificent empires that the round us, and forever apprehensive of world has yet seen-glorious in its prosthis side of the millenium. To them we ciples of free government and the bless-

Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention.

"Resolved, That the American democest government on the face of the racy place their trust in the intelligence, qualified veto power, by which he is enearth for good, and the weakest for the patriotism, and the discriminating abled, under restrictions and responsibles

of the communities of the earth, in all that distinctive feature of our political creed, whose merits cannot secure the approval constitutes moral worth and useful knowl. which we are proud to maintain before of two-thirds of the Senate and House of edge, and who have breathed into their the world, as the great moral element in Representative, until the judgement of political system the breath of life; and a form of government, springing from and the people can be obtained thereon, and who would destroy it, as they created it, upheld by the popular will; and we contrast | which has saved the American people if it were unworthy of them, or failed to it with the creed & practice of federalism, from the corrupt and tyranical dominaunder whatever name or form, which tion of the bank of the United States, and "And weak for evil, from this very con-sideration, which would make its follies and which conceives no imposture too ternal improvements.

which no revolution can subvert. It may ing these views, the democratic party of and injury, was commenced by her army be changed, but it provides for its own this Union, through their delegates as crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the change, when the public will requires .- sembled in a general convention of the Plots and insurrections, and the various states, coming together in a spirit of construggles, by which an oppressed popula- cord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith eiples of patriotism and laws of nations, it tion manifests its sufferings, and seeks of a free representative government, and is a just and necessary war on our part, the recovery of its rights, have no place appealing to their fellow-citizens for the in which every American citizen should rectitude of their intentions, renew and bave shown himself on the side of his re-assert, before the American people, country, and neither morally nor physi-The part taken by Gen. Cass in the the declarations of principles avowed by cally, by word or deed, have given 'aid

"l, That the federal government is school which taught him, in our inter- one of limited powers, derived solely ty for the past and security for the future; inexpedient and dangerous to exercise necessary to provide for the vigorous

the committees of the Senate, Gen. Cass States and the Republic of Mexico. Gen. fer upon the general government the powwas unanimously tendered the post as Cass advocated the most energetic meas- er to carry on a general system of inter-

confer authority upon the federal govern- querable courage, their daring enterprise, It was during the sessions of this Con- ment, directly or indirectly, to assume the their unfaltering perseverance and fertigress that the sessions of 1846, and the debts of the several states, contracted for tude when assailed by innumerable by Gen. Cass, for we felt that nothing In December, 1845, Gen. Cass intro- Independent Treasury, were established. local internal improvements, or other foes, and that more formidable enemy-

> acter as a man. This honor, however he has a right to demand and insist upon an tional convention of the republic of equality of rights and privileges, and to France, now assembled as the free suf-In August, following, he delivered an complete and ample protection of persons frage representatives of the sovereignty address before the literary societies of and property from domestic violence or of thirty-ave millions of republicans, to

> of the government to enforce and practice Latayette and our Washington fought On the meeting of the present Congress, the most rigid economy in conducting our side by side, in the struggle for our own Gen, Cass was elected Chairman of the public affairs, and that no more revenue national independence; and we would es-

peaceful relations shall have been res-

to the best interests of the country, dan-

"7. That Congress has no power unefforts of the abolitionists or others made lead to the most alarming and dangerous

"8. That the seperation of the moneys

"Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied some great political evil, which is to ar- perity, and still more glorious in the es- to the national objects specified in the rest our course somewhere or other on tablishment and perpetuation of the prin- constitution, and that we are opposed to any law of the distribution of such proceeds among the states, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the

> "Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the amply sufficient to guard the public in-"Resolved, That we regard this as a terest, to suspend the passage of a bill

"Resolved, That the war with Mexico, It is the only Government in existence "Resolved, therefore, That, entertain. provoked on her part, by years of insult American troops, and invading our sister state of Texas, -and that upon the prinand comfort to the enemy.'

"Resolved, That we would be rejoised. at the assurances of a peace with Mexico lounded on the just principles of indemniprosecution of the war, should that treatybe rejected.

"Resolved, That the officers and seldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico, have crowned it "3. That the constitution does not with imperishable glory. Their unconshort of its publication entire, word for word and sentence for sentence, as he ut. to the national defences, with particular the weight of his influence and his zealtered it to admiring thousands, would do reference to the condition of our affairs in ous and unflinching support. At the "4. That justice and sound policy ism, and give them a right to the prefound him a full measure of justice. It was the reference to Great Britain, growing out of close of that Congress, Gen. Cass was forbid the federal government to foster gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world.

"Resolved, That the democratic maestablish government on those eternal